

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN,"	2,363 tons	Captain S. Bell Smith.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" H. I. Black.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	" B. Branch (At Dock).
"HEUNGSHAN,"	1,995 "	" R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), to P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9.30 P.M. from Company's Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN,"	1,651 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"SUI-TAI,"	1,651 "	" G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	2,100 tons	Captain W. Reynolds.
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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	1,588 tons	Captain J. Wilcox (at Dock).
"NANNING,"	1,588 "	" Mackinson.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.**

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO. BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES INDÉS ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU,"	1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN,"	1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-Class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.

Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG. Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.

Billiards and Bowling Alley. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

O. E. JOWEN, Proprietor. Telephone No. 308.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lobbers, Snotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "Prinz Ludwig" About TUESDAY, and YOKOHAMA Capt. v. Binzer the 29th Oct., 1907.

MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, "Prinz Waldemar" THURSDAY, Capt. W. v. Senden Noon, 7th Nov., 1907.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Beginning of Nov., 1907. Capt. F. Sembill

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong 23rd October, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
KIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TIPANAS	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	First half Nov.
TJILWONG	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephones No. 375, YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor, Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLER STREET, REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free. Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

Public Company

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, etc., apply to the—

MANAGER

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1907.

TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 92, 95, 96, and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.

With possession from 1st December next.

Apply to—THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET. NO. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point. Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to—COMPTON DEPT., Barretto & Co. Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 15th October, 1907.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the color and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among them by no means least important, the discovery of a new medicine comes that of

THERAPION. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been in the Continental Hospitals by Alford, Boston, Robert, Yelpan, Malcomson, the well-known Chas. L. and, indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle's discovery, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has been the famous philosopher's stone, the object of search of some hundreds of generations, and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the base metal into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replace the failing energies of the confirmed and in the case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to appeal from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the potency of acquired or inherited disease in all their progress forms as to leave no trace behind, backs

THE NEW FRANCHISE

THERAPION. which may certainly rank with, if not take the place of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the estimate and increase of demand that has been created for this medicine when introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of the medical man. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—D. J. M. & Co., Sole Importers, Hongkong.

[Sold by all Chemists]

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[Sold by all Chemists]

WEATHER-FORCASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station & Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL. In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS. A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS. The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS. For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen. Stanley. Sai Kung. Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kol. Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light houses.

F. G. FROD, Director.

16th July, 1907.

Intimations.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Bargains.

The end of the Summer Season being at hand, we are now clearing the remainder of our Stock of

LADIES'

MUSLIN BLOUSES.

SUNSHADES

and

WASHING SKIRTS

at

Very Low Prices.

NEW STOCK

of

GOLF JERSEYS,

MILLINERY,

etc., etc., etc.,

Just arrived.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FROM THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
GENUINE, OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN,
IN ALL COLOURS AND SHAPES,
Comprising Specimens from the TA-MING, KANG-HI, YUNG CHING, KIEN LOONG
and other Periods.
RARE JADES, CRYSTALS, AMETHYSTS, AGATES, BRONZES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
Will be offered by the Undersigned at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

To-morrow and Friday,

the 24th and 25th October, 1907, commencing each day, at 11 A.M., at "THE CITY HALL."

At the same time

A UNIQUE SELECTION OF FINELY CARVED IVORIES by well-known Artists will
also be offered For Sale.
On View from Monday, the 21st October, 1907.
TERMS:—As usual.
Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
FRIDAY,
the 25th October, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
40 Cases ST. JULIEN and GRAVES,
40 " WHISKY,
40 " GIN,
40 " BEER,
40 " WATSON'S No. 10 WHISKY,
40 " RED CROWN WHISKY,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1907.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
SATURDAY,
the 26th October, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:—
SATSUMA VASES and INCENSE
BURNERS, BRONZE and BRASS VASES,
IRON CARVINGS, GOLD and SILVER
CLOISONNE WARE, TEA SETS, SILK-
EMBROIDERED SCREENS,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

Intimations.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,000,000)

Undertakes and Executes
THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, Queen's Road Central,
WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT
in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS

GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c.,
VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE
AND
Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
ALSO
Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS
suitable for Pic-nic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

HUMBER

CYCLES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cycles Makers

ROYAL WARRANTS

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

AND

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEEDGEAR,

GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From \$120 to \$150 each.

GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News:—"For 38

years the name of the HUMBER has been

a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

AGENTS,

11, D'AGUILAR STREET AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

Intimations.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the

DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and

VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),

every Domestic Building, or part of such

Building within the CENTRAL DIVISION of the

CITY OF VICTORIA, and the WESTERN DIVISION

OF KAU-LUNG, occupied by members of

more than one family must be CLEANS

and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the

owner during the months of September

and October.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this

notice means that the Houses should be Lime-

washed in respect of all the Walls of each

Room and Staircases, all Cubicle Partitions,

Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings

and the Undersides of Roofs both in Main

Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and

inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard should have its containing

Walls Limewashed up to the level of the first

floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in

good condition, however, need not be Lime-

washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between

Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and

Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and

Western divisions by Robinson Road and a

straight line drawn from the North and thereof

through the Yaumati service Reservoir to the

Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1907.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

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VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN KAMCHATKA.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

The Kamtschatka peninsula is traversed by a range of volcanoes which have been for many years extinct. According to "news" which has just reached Tokyo, Mount Kambuchokaya, on the west coast, 16,131 feet in height, and situated on the upper part of the River Kamtschika, has been active for several months. Smoke and fire issuing from five or six points on the summit. The flames could be seen at a distance of 500 miles, and volcanic ashes have been falling over a radius of 200 miles around the volcano.

The coast of the peninsula near the volcano has been covered with ashes to a depth of from three to five inches, and as the water in the rivers has become turbid, the number of salmon going up the rivers of the peninsula this season has been very small. The "Azuma-maru" (500 tons), the largest of the salmon-fishing boats in these waters, could only obtain about 50 *koku* of fish. The operations of the boats engaged in fishing on the east coast have proved generally unsuccessful, and those who intended to go fishing on the coast of the peninsula next year are much concerned as to the ultimate result of the eruption. *Japan Chronicle*.

THE NEW CUSTOMS TAOTAL.

The Acting Correspondent of *N. C. D. News* writes on 9th inst.:—A reliable Chinese official informs me that the appointment of Mr. M. T. Liang as Taotal of Shanghai is only temporary for there is some higher office in store for him in the Capital which he may probably secure when H. E. Liang Tun-yan, acting Junior Vice-President of the Waiwup, leaves for his new post of Chinese Minister to the U. S. A., Peru and Cuba after the return of H. E. Wang Tashieh, special travelling commissioner for the study of constitutional subjects in England. There is another report that Mr. M. T. Liang may be appointed to replace his clansman Liang Tun-yan at Washington in the near future. Mr. Liang is one of those American-educated students who are holding important positions in China at the present time. The others are Governor Tang Shao-yi of Fengtien, H. E. Liang Tun-yan, acting Junior Vice-President of the Waiwup, and Minister designate to Washington; Tsai Shao-chi, new Customs Taotal of Tientsin; Wu Ting-fang, reported to be appointed first Chinese Permanent Representative at the International Arbitration Council at The Hague, and expectant Taotal Ku Hung-ming, Yeh Fu and Chu Pao-kuei.

The transfer of Mr. T. Liang to the Customs Taotalship of your port was caused by the influence of his former superior, H. E. Yuan Shih-kai. Taotal M. T. Liang will leave Tientsin for your port as soon as his successor Taotal Tsai hao-chi arrives there from Newchwang, before the end of this month or early in November. In view of what he has done at Tientsin during the last two years, Taotal Liang should undoubtedly be capable of maintaining existing friendly relations between the Chinese authorities and the foreign community of Shanghai.

FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.

ANOTHER IMPUDENT FRAUD.

A correspondent of the *Japan Gazette* sends that journal two tins labelled "Pure Orange Marmalade," both purporting to have been furnished by the well-known English firm of Crosse & Blackwell. The two tins are identical in size, and the labels they both bear are, except in minute technical differences of type, also absolutely identical. The obvious difference begins in the fact that the genuine tin is painted blue, while the bogus is covered with a blue paper of a shade closely resembling that of the paint distinguishing the genuine. The difference continues in the fact that, owing to limitations in paper-colouring, the "blue" is not carried up to the top edge nor down to the lower edge of the bogus tins, which thus display a tell-tale yellow-brown edging. The label itself is also forged upon an orange instead of the legitimate lemon-coloured paper, though experts will note that the tins bear the proper stamps on their bottoms, indicating that they are old genuine tins revamped.

These bogus goods are sold openly in Japan and doubtless impose upon the innocent buyers everywhere. He is, of course, deceived upon sampling the contents. Nevertheless, while the fraud is indirectly a compliment to the original manufacturers it may seem good to purchasers of their products to closely scrutinise alleged packets of same on sale in Japan.

For Sale.

PATHE FRERES,
PARIS.

CINEMATOGRAPHS AND FILMS.

NEW FILMS ARRIVE WEEKLY.

Price 43 cents (Straits Currency) per metre.

Sole Agent for
The Straits, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Siam,
Hongkong, The Philippines, &c.

F. DREYFUS,
19, Stamford Road,
Singapore.

Intimations.

SUB-EDITOR AND REPORTER.

THERE is a vacancy for a SUB-EDITOR and REPORTER on "THE CHINA GAZETTE." No applications, except from properly qualified men will be entertained. Good salary and prospects. Apply by letter only to the Editor of the "China Gazette," Shanghai, 18th October, 1907.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarter Office, until 12 o'clock Noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th of November, 1907, for the Supply of

GENERAL SUPPLIES, "A" (except Milk) including Indian Food-stuffs, for the period from 18th November, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.

Forms of Tender, and any particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarter Office by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope, marked "TENDER" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

Head Quarter Office,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1907.

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Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

E
WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
BLEND.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKY.
A PURE MALT
WHISKY

OF
GENUINE AGE
VERY FINE
AND
MELLOW.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

BIRTH.

At the Government Civil Hospital on the 22nd inst. the wife of the Rev. J. H. FRANCES, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1907.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN JAPAN.

INADQUACY OF ACCOMMODATION.

Much attention is just now being directed to the inadequate facilities provided for higher education, especially in technical matters. At present there are thirteen schools under the direct control of the Department of Education where technical education is given, that is six industrial, four commercial, and three agricultural colleges. The number of applicants for admission to these schools this year was 9,000, of whom only 1,800 can find places, the remaining 7,200 having been refused admission principally owing to the lack of accommodation. The number of students who were granted or refused admission to the schools during the last ten years will be seen from the following figures:—

	Applicants.	Refused.	Percentage of Refusals.
1898	1,104	598	54.1
1899	1,586	972	61.3
1900	2,083	1,373	65.9
1901	2,807	1,978	70.5
1902	3,537	2,611	73.8
1903	4,301	3,047	70.8
1904	4,436	3,127	70.5
1905	5,789	4,380	75.7
1906	7,115	5,581	78.4
1907	9,035	7,204	79.7

Writing with reference to this subject, the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) remarks that the rate of 79 refusals to every hundred applications, as in this year, must be regarded as a noteworthy phenomenon by every one who has the education of the rising generation at heart. It is true that the Government has of late been paying much attention to higher technical education and providing increased facilities therefor as far as is compatible with financial limitations. The rapid rate of increase, however, in the number of students desiring to avail themselves of facilities for higher education has far outstripped the efforts of the Government. It is most undesirable, says our contemporary, that young men whose energy to take up the higher courses of education should be unable to do so owing to the want of educational facilities.

But however strongly the Department of Education may desire an extension of school accommodation, continues the *Nichi Nichi*, it would be well-nigh impossible, for obvious reasons, to give satisfaction to the ever-increasing army of students. If the Government is unable to relieve the pressure existing in educational circles, the task must necessarily come within the domain of private enterprise. The reason why there has been practically no private institution where technical or scientific instruction can be given in a complete form is because such institutions require, unlike law or political schools, the expenditure of a large amount of capital to provide the apparatus. Our contemporary sees a tendency, however, for schools of this nature to be gradually run as private enterprises in the fact of the proposed addition of engineering and scientific courses to the curriculum of the Waseda University. The *Nichi Nichi* urges that in the circumstances some support should be given by the Government for the encouragement of this tendency. —*Japan Chronicle*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BATHING off Stonecutters Island is prohibited until further notice.

The following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from the Secretary to the Government of India:—"Orders withdrawing Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations at Madras Ports against arrivals from Hongkong issued on 17th October, 1907."

The dispatch-boat *Mogami*, now being built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard at Nagasaki, is expected to be launched in January next. The *Calydon*, 13,300 tons, a sister-ship of the *Tenyo-maru*, which was recently launched at the Mitsui Bishi Yard, will be launched on the 7th of next month, and one of the four N. Y. K. steamers, each of 8,600 tons, ordered from the same yard, is expected to be launched on the 21st of next month.

This issue of a new set of postage stamps for Indo-China is at hand. The face values will be eight in number, the highest one being 'ten francs.' The *Avenir du Tonkin* hints that the Government, by thus continually changing the stamp issue, seeks to increase the revenue of the Colony. That journal estimates at fifty thousand the number of collectors who make it a point to buy every new series issued. Algeria also will soon have a special stamp issue of its own. It will be that of the mother country surcharged with the word Algeria.

AFFAIRS IN FORMOSA.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

General Viscount Sakuma, Governor-General of Formosa, who passed through Kobe on Monday (Oct. 14) on his way to Tokyo, accorded a brief interview to the Press at the Mikado Hotel. The Governor-General referred to the difficulty of dealing with the aborigines, and his remarks will be of particular interest in view of the revolt of the aborigines reported in a recent issue, an outbreak which is arousing a great deal of attention in Japan.

In dealing with the aborigines, said the Governor-General, the Formosa authorities have been slowly and steadily advancing the defence line. No accurate statistics as to the population of the aborigines were procurable, but they were believed to number between 110,000 and 120,000. The tribes in the north and south were known to consist of from 5,000 to 8,000 persons each. In some parts a number of tribes were assembled, but usually they were scattered widely. This made it very difficult to dispose of the savages in one action, so the authorities have been disposing of one tribe after another.

Mount Serbia (?) in the central mountain range, which stands about 2,000 feet higher than Mount Fuji, was known to be inhabited by the most savage tribe, and the mountain still remained unexplored. During the Chinese regime, the gallant Black-flag General Liu Ming-Tien sent an expedition to attack this tribe, but was repulsed with a loss of 500 men. The recent bombardment of the tribes on the eastern coast by the warships was undoubtedly effective, and aborigines, having learned the range of the guns of a warship, have shifted their abode out of range. The aborigines living in the northern part of the island are generally more savage and brutal than those in the south.

All the local Governments started operations to dispose of the aboriginal tribes in the district under their respective jurisdictions, and it was expected that all the tribes would be brought into submission at an early date. It seemed that the arms in the possession of the aborigines had been mostly imported from the mainland, but the importation of rifles seemed to have largely decreased of late, though ammunition still continued to be smuggled. The rifles used by the aborigines were mostly Mausers, made in Germany. The authorities kept close watch against any attempt to smuggle arms, which was chiefly effected along the eastern coast, between Kwarekko and So-o, a distance of about 60 miles. There precipitous cliffs run along the coast, and owing to the sea being always very rough it was very difficult to approach the shore. To dispose of the aborigines, and complete facilities for communication in the island, it was essential to construct wide roads from the eastern to the western coast. Recently an exploration party was sent out with 25 natives as guides. The party succeeded in crossing a range of mountains rising 9,000 feet above the sea, and crossed the island from the eastern to the western coast. Another expedition would be sent out shortly, said the Governor-General, preparatory to framing a scheme for constructing the necessary roads across the mountain range.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 23rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over Central China and the E. coast, and fallen moderately in W. Japan.

The depress on passed to the North of Shanghai last night, and has reached the neighbourhood of S. Korea this morning. It is followed by an area of high pressure which appears to be central to the North of the Upper Yangtze.

Strong monsoon is expected to set again over the Formosa Channel and the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. and N.E. winds, freshening; showery, cooler.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

CANTON DAY-BY-DAY.

CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd October.
Camphor trees are found growing at present in many districts throughout the province of Kwangtung. The officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have forwarded despatches to the magistrates of the districts, where this tree is found growing, instructing them to ascertain the total area under cultivation within their jurisdiction, and the approximate number of trees grown, and to furnish a report of their investigations to the Bureau within ten days of the receipt of the despatch. The steps are taken with a view to the introduction of the camphor manufacturing industry into this province. It will be remembered that, a short time ago, a weiyuan was sent to the province of Fukien to investigate the methods of manufacture employed there for the turning out of camphor for the market.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The collection of fares for passengers on the Canton-Kowloon section of the Canton-Hankow Railway for the ten days from the 17th instant to the 26th instant is as follows:—7th instant, \$165.36; 8th instant, \$181.15; 9th instant, \$181.98; 10th instant, \$181.98; 11th instant, \$181.98; 12th instant, \$181.98; 13th instant, \$181.98; 14th instant, \$181.98; 15th instant, \$181.98; 16th instant, \$181.98. Total \$1,811.76.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

Yesterday the Police Authorities forwarded a despatch together with a sum of \$68.00 to the Central Anti-Opium Association towards the funds of that institution, the amount being made up of collections, contributed as follows:—The ex-Acting Provincial Treasurer, Wu Hu, \$300; the Salt Commissioner, Ting Nai-yang, \$500; the Canton Government Paper Factory, \$500; and \$82 from the Canton New Bunding Department.

ANTIMONY DEPOSITS.

A merchant named Ko has twice petitioned the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce stating that he has discovered some antimony deposits in the Sai Gon mountains, and other places in the vicinity of the district of Kuk Kong, and has applied for permission to form a company with sufficient capital to open up these mines. The officials of this department have now given instructions to the district magistrate, ordering him to personally, in company with an official named Tung, make an inspection of these mines, and to report on the result of their investigations.

PRISONERS FROM HONGKONG.

Captain Yang has been sent to Hongkong to bring to Canton the two robbers, named Wong Ching and Li Oi-se, who are alleged to have committed armed robbery in the Tai Lik village, in the district of Namho, a short time ago, and who fled to the British colony to take refuge and were ultimately arrested there.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of likin dues in Canton for the ten days from the 1st day of the present moon to the 10th day amounts to Taels 60,131.56, and the collection of the same dues at Kowloon and Lappa for the 18th quarter from the 24th day of the 7th moon to the 23rd day of the 8th moon were as follows:—Kowloon Taels 7,946.718; Lappa, Taels 5,271.333.

THE PERIN SYNDICATE.

Writing on 18th inst., the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says:—His Hon. Mr. Ting Pao-chun, Provincial Judge of Shansi, arrived here from Taiyuan a couple of days ago and had an audience of our Majesties yesterday morning, when he was ordered by the Empress Dowager to see P. C. Ching and H. E. Yu in Shih-kai, the Waiwupu. The subject for consultation is the opening of negotiations with the representative of the Pekin Syndicate in regard to the settlement of the existing dispute between the British concessionaires and the people of Shansi over the working of coal, iron and other mines in Pingting, Tachou, and three other districts by the Syndicate as sanctioned by the Pekin Government in 1898.

The natives of Shansi have elected two respectable, wealthy natives of Taiyuan to act as their representatives in the conference and also have expressed their intention of ending the trouble by a compromise which will give equal advantage to both parties.

It is understood also that negotiations will be conducted shortly between his Honour Ting and Mr. Brown, general agent of the syndicate in Peking.

In order to protect their interests the natives are exerting themselves to subscribe shares for their recently organized Taichou-Kuangwu Kuangssu or Mining Company for the protection of the mineral resources of Shansi, so that work may begin as soon as a final settlement of their dispute with the British concessionaires has been obtained.

According to a report made by the representatives of the Shansi natives, the discrepancy between the English and Chinese texts in the original agreement concluded by Mr. Luzzatti with the Director of the Commercial Bureau at Taiyuan in 1898 was entirely due to linguistic difficulties which occurred between the parties, who were befuddled by the Chinese translators.

The natives of Shansi are now greatly gratified by Dr. Morrison's recent telegram to *The Times*, giving a full and true explanation of the situation to the British public, and I am informed by one of the before-mentioned representatives that on account of this independent message from the famous correspondent the claim for £100 per diem made by the British Government on behalf of the syndicate for those days on which work was delayed by the opposition of the people of Shansi, has not been enforced by Sir John Jordan, who is reported to be in favour of a revision of the existing agreement between the two parties.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

KEROSENE STORES.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd October, 1907.
After the occurrence of the destructive fire in the kerosene shops in Tung Hing Street, the *Kaifong* of Ching Yuan and Sap-sam-hong Streets forwarded successive petitions to the superintendent of police requesting that, when the shops are rebuilt, they should not be allowed to store kerosene oil but to carry on business in other commodities.

The reply to these petitions, by the owners or proprietors of the shops pleaded the great inconvenience that would arise from their removal to any other locality. The superintendent of police has communicated with the Kwangchow Chamber of Commerce requesting the Chamber to call a meeting of the *kaifong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

Yesterday another petition was sent by Luk Kui-man (陸鉅萬) and others to the Central Police department urging that a notice should be posted ordering the proprietors of kerosene shops to choose a less crowded locality for their business. The superintendent's reply was that he would rely on the answer given by the Chamber of Commerce for his decision.

H. E. TANG SHAO-I.

The following telegram was received from Peking to-day:—
H. E. Tang Shao-i, Governor of Feng-tien, has urgently requested the Peking Government to give him an appointment in Peking. H. E. Chu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H. E. Tang to remain there stating that all Government affairs will be conducted by mutual consultation and consent. H. E. Chu will take leave of their Majesties and start for Manchuria tomorrow (23rd inst.). This day has been altered from the one originally fixed.

A PETITION FROM THE CHINESE MERCHANTS AT SINGAPORE.

Some time ago, an action was brought against Chan Ki-fai, a partner of the Yuan-fung boarding-house at Hoihow, for the recovery of money due to a European firm in Singapore for goods delivered and passenger-tickets sold. The amount was guaranteed by Mok Hon-yuan, who requested the Chinese Consul at Singapore to communicate with Mr. Tor, Tao-tai of the circuit of King-chow and Ngachow, to demand payment. In this communication, the owner of the boarding-house was mentioned as the headman of emigrants, which aroused the suspicion that he was a slave-trader and kidnapper. Consequently the boarding-house was closed by Tao-tai Tor, and the Manager, Chan Yü-ching, was put into prison, but subsequently released on bail by the merchants and gentry of the whole port. Now the owner of Kuan, Nam-lung and other, being natives of King-chow and residing in Singapore, have jointly made representations to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there and requested the Chamber to send a petition to H. E. Viceroy Chang, who has referred the question to the present Tao-tai and asked him to make a careful investigation. If no illicit business was carried on by the boarding-house, the owner will be released according to law.

SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

Owing to the unabated activity of the rioters in Yumchow and Limchow the Viceroy is greatly agitated over the apparent remissness of officials in the lower prefectures. On the 15th inst. His Excellency sent instructions, by telegram, to every Tao-tai and prefect of all circuits and prefectures who were ordered to make copies of them for distribution throughout the districts of the two provinces. The tenor of the telegraphic dispatch is to the following effect:—

It is the duty of all officials to take drastic measures to suppress any rebellion when the peace and good order of a country are at stake without distinction as to whether the rebels are inside or outside one's territory. Moreover, the boundary line between Yumchow, Limchow and Kwangsi is most irregular and malcontents can easily play hide-and-seek among the passes along that line. It is nothing but an evasion for officers to report that the rebels belong to the West (Kwangsi) when they are in Kwangtung, or to the East (Kwangtung) when they are in Kwang-si. Since the unrest in Yumchow and Limchow commenced, the Governor of Kwangsi has issued orders to his subordinates to co-operate in the measures for the suppression of the rioters. How much more active the Civil and Military officials of Kwangtung should be under such circumstances? Now, in future, the terms "Eastern" and "Western" are not admissible to be applied by officials with a view to claim merit to themselves when there is success, or shift the responsibility on others when there is failure. Officials of other districts are hereby cautioned to use all their energy for the suppression of any riot without the least territorial distinction. No leniency will be shown to any official who still clings to this evasive argument without thinking of reform, but he will be severely censured and heavily punished.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Tonkin*) 27th inst.
German (*Prins Ludwig*) 20th inst., p.m.

The German s.s. *Ellen Rickmers* left Moji on 22nd inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here on 27th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prins Heinrich*, which left here on 23rd inst., arrived at Genoa on 22nd inst., at 7 a.m.

The Java-China-Japan Line s.s. *Tjipanas* left Macassar for this port on 22nd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 1st prox.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

SIR CHENTUNG'S POWER.

HONGKONG SHAREHOLDERS' HOLDINGS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

The Board of Posts and Communications at Peking has memorialized the Throne to the effect that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng should be invested with full powers to inquire into the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

Sir Chentung should also be given power to go into the question whether the shares subscribed for, through Messrs. Chang Kang-yu and Yang Sai-nam, of Hongkong, should be allotted by the Company.

THE KIANGSI RIOT.

FRENCH MINISTER'S CLAIM.

DISPUTED BY H. E. YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

The French Minister at Peking has made representations to the Waiwupu asking for compensation and the punishment of officials responsible for the recent anti-Christian rising in Kiang-si.

The President of the Board, Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai, has strongly protested against the French Minister's claims, urging that the trouble did not originate with China.

ANARCHISTIC DESIGNS AT WUHU.

EXPLOSIVE BOMBS DISCOVERED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

It is reported from Peking that explosive bombs have been discovered at Wuhu.

When the members of the Peking Government received the report, they exhibited signs of great nervousness.

Viceroy and Governors of Provinces have been reminded of the recent instructions to be in readiness to cope with any emergency arising from Anarchistic designs.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following cards were returned at the quarterly meeting held at Happy Valley from the 19th to 21st October, 1907.

MACLEWEN CUP.	
Mr. C. W. May	13-7-76
Mr. H. W. Slade	86-8-78
Mr. C. P. Chater	87-9-78
Mr. E. V. D. Parr	87-8-79
Capt. E. Beetham	97-18-79
Major H. E. Lewis	83-1-82
Mr. Wm. Anderson	87-5-82
Staff-Paym. H. G. Wilson, R.N.	88-6-82
(17 entries).	

JOHNSTONE CUP.	
Mr. C. W. May	rec. strokes all square
Mr. C. P. Chater	7 " all square
Mr. E. V. D. Parr	6 " 1 down
Capt. E. Beetham	14 " 1 "
Major H. E. Lewis	5 " 2 "
Staff-Paym. H. G. Wilson	
son, R.N.	5 " 2 "
Mr. H. W. Slade	6 " 3 "
Mr. J. Clark	1 " 4 "
Mr. Wm. Anderson	4 " 4 "
(8 entries).	

POOL.	
Mr. C. W. May	83-7-76
Mr. M. A. Murray	83-5-78
Mr. H. W. Slade	86-8-78
Mr. C. P. Chater	87-9-78
Mr. E. V. D. Parr	87-8-79
Capt. Beetham	97-18-79
Mr. Wm. Anderson	87-5-82
Staff-Paym. H. G. Wilson, R.N.	88-6-82
(22 entries).	

† Winner of MacEwen Cup.
* Winner for Johnstone Cup.
‡ Winner of Pool.

Telegrams.

Canada and Asiatic Labour.

London, 21st October.

Mr. Lemieux, the Canadian Minister for Labour, is going to Japan via London in order to confer with the Colonial and Foreign Offices on the question of Asiatic Immigration generally.

Later.

Mr. Lemieux has again changed his plans, and will sail direct to Japan.

The Mercantile National Bank.

Mr. Morse, New York's big financier, has announced that he has resigned all Bank directorships, owing to his connection with the Mercantile National, but a significant announcement followed an all-day investigation by the Clearing House into the affairs of the National Bank of North America and the New Amsterdam Bank, the largest of Morse's concerns.

Morse is a director of twelve Banks, with \$15,000,000 capital and deposits of \$80,000,000.

The Clearing House announced yesterday evening that all the Banks examined were solvent, and that was prepared to assist them.

Germany and China.

It is officially stated in Berlin that China is making difficulties regarding the railway concessions in Shanlung, and that the Chinese Minister has requested Germany, in the interests of the excellent China-German relations, to renounce the Kinokou-Ichuan concession.

Germany has refused this in the absence of an offer of adequate compensation.

Arrest of Americans in St. Petersburg.

The wealthy American writer, Mr. Walling, his wife and sister, have been arrested in St. Petersburg, together with four Finns, it is supposed as Socialists, but the charge on which they were arrested has not transpired; their rooms were searched, and books, pamphlets and manuscripts seized.

SHANGHAI "SHARE" CASE.

BENJAMIN AND FOTIS v. GORDIUS NIELSEN.
In the Danish Consular Court at Shanghai, on 18th inst., Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. N. C. Home for the defendant.

This case came up again this afternoon. Mr. Jones stated that plaintiff's books had arrived from Hongkong for inspection by the defendant, but since the last hearing a settlement had been arrived at between the parties and therefore the action would be withdrawn. His Honour—Is that to be a settlement before the Court?

Mr. Jones—No, the settlement has been arrived at outside the Court.

His Honour—And you simply withdraw the case?

Mr. Jones—Yes.
In reply to his Honour Mr. Home said he had no objection to the withdrawal.

His Honour—What about costs?

Mr. Jones—Costs are included in the settlement. If the Court will let me know what fees are due I will pay them.

His Honour said he would allow the case to be withdrawn.

The Court then rose.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE FORMOSA BUDGET.

NEXT YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

The estimate of the expenditure and revenue of the Formosa Government for the next fiscal year has been received by the Finance Department at Tokyo. The total estimate of expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, is said to show an increase of about ¥2,000,000 on the estimate for the present year. The estimates of the three important works proposed by the Formosa Government have also been submitted to the Finance Department. The first of these is the improvement of the harbour of Takow, which work is proposed to be completed in five years, at the cost of about ¥4,000,000; the second is the construction of a railway from Kwarekko to Bokuseki Kaku, a distance of 54 miles at the cost of about ¥5,000,000; and the third is the irrigation works at Paitan to be completed in thirteen years, the cost of the three undertakings being estimated at about ¥20,000,000.

The proposed railway is considered essential for the encouragement of the camphor and other industries in the district of Bokuseki Kaku, which adjoins the aboriginal district. The irrigation works are intended for the encouragement of the reclamation of waste land, and are expected to earn an income by irrigating the rice fields, and other plantations laid out on the reclaimed land. It is proposed to issue Bonds to raise the funds required for carrying out these works.

THE DAYTON MURDER.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

ADJUTANT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

William Hall Adsett, the alleged slayer of the Dayton woman, having told his story of what he knew of Gertrude Dayton's death to Mr. Justice Wise and the jury, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon, mounted the stand this morning to submit to the cross-examination of the Attorney-General.

There was a look of worry stamped on his pale face when he answered his name and rose to go to the witness-box. Those who saw Adsett when he landed in this Colony—a tall, well-built, muscular fellow—saw him to-day wearing away gradually.

There was the greatest rush to get seats at the trial to-day that the Court officials had to contend with since the case opened in the Supreme Court. The Court-room was taxed for the hour set for the hearing.

The Attorney-General, Mr. W. Rees, who was instructed by Mr. G. E. G. (G. E. G. of the Crown Solicitor's office, was in charge of the case for the Crown, while Sir Henry Barkley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Reginald Harding, was in command of the defence.

Six minutes after ten his Honour Mr. A. G. J. took his seat and Adsett was called to the box. Immediately the Attorney-General opened fire.

I understand you to admit all the evidence of the prosecution, except the murder and putting to box overboard?—Some things I don't admit.

What is that?—That I was seen in the hotel. You admit staying at the hotel?—I did, Sir. You admit going to the house of Miss Hemstead?—I recollect going to Miss Hemstead's. You admit taking the trunk to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and removing it again?—I do. You admit taking it aboard the *Mintangle*?—Yes.

You admit pawning the diamond?—Yes. You admit leaving the Colony?—Yes. You admit all these things although your learned Counsel tried to prove you were not the man?—I do.

What was your business?—I was returning home to the States.

What do you do for a living?—Tinsmith or plumber.

What were you doing in Manila, in the society of this woman?—I was on my way home. How long were you in Manila?—Fourteen days.

How long have you known Miss Dayton?—About a year ago at the house at Calle Alejandro.

So that I may like it you only met her once before meeting her this time?—Yes, Sir.

Your acquaintance with her was quite casual?—Yes.

You were there with the three women when the discussion was on?—Yes.

And you were acting as a sort of intermediary?—No, Sir.

You said you met Miss Booth out riding and she asked you to get Miss Dayton to see her alone?—Yes.

Why should she single you out to get Miss Dayton to meet her alone?—Because we were seen together outside and at the theatre.

You were living with Miss Dayton?—No, Sir. I was not.

You were living in the same hotel?—Yes.

You say this man O'Brien was a lawyer in Manila?—Yes.

And he as her lawyer, after arranging some monetary transactions for her, advised her to leave the Colony?—Yes.

You were living a chaste life in Manila?—Yes, Sir.

And how did you come to Hongkong, being only a casual acquaintance with her?—Because I was coming to Hongkong.

And she asked you to come with her to Hongkong?—I was on my way to the States. I was leaving on the *Minerva*. When they heard I was leaving Miss Dayton induced me to stay and accompany her to Hongkong.

You were a willing victim?—Yes.

Do you attach any importance to the Chinaman conversing with Miss Dayton on board ship?—No, necessarily. I was giving the facts of what occurred.

What is there—what importance do you attach to that fact?—I don't attach any importance to it.

All her jewels you say was entrusted to you?—Yes.

And she remained on deck watching for the police?—I remained on deck.

And what were you coming to Hongkong for?—To catch the steamer for home.

Who paid the passage?—I did.

Was that not a generous offer?—No.

Did it strike you as remarkable when Miss Dayton met a Chinese boy in Hongkong?—No.

You told us about Miss Dayton meeting a Chinese "boy" in Manila and seeing one whom she recognised here. What was the reason for your telling this to the Court seeing you attached no importance to it?—She appeared excited.

Why did she appear excited?—I am no mind reader.

The whole thing is a part of your narrative, an important part, is it not?—Yes.

Having regard to the fact that the woman was murdered, her seeing those "boys" pointed to something strange—something on the war-path?—Yes.

You had two bottles of brandy and two bottles of whisky in the hotel?—Yes.

Where did you buy the brandy?—In Chefoo.

I put it to you that brandy was not found?—I don't know what was found.

Do you know Mr. and Mrs. Feist?—I don't.

Have you seen them since?—No.

So that was another part of your narrative?—Yes. I was telling all the facts of what occurred during the trip to Hongkong.

Who was the man who met Miss Dayton and spoke to her in an excited tone?—What was he like?—He appeared to be a Jew. I could not see him clearly.

Did you hear the conversation?—No.

The man was talking to her excitedly?—Yes.

And you did not hear?—No.

And you walked away so as not to hear the conversation between your lover and another man?—My wife?

Your lover. She was not my lover.

Then we will call her your companion?—Yes.

And all you know of this man is that he had a Jewish face?—Yes.

Would you know him again if you saw him?—No, Sir.

And you think Miss Dayton was murdered because she robbed Miss Booth?—I don't know.

Can you not offer any opinion?—I can't.

Now, come; who do you think killed her?—I don't know.

But who do you think?—I think it was done through Miss Booth.

You need have no compunction of saying what you think of somebody else?—I don't know. All I say is that my thoughts went to Miss Booth.

How long did you stay at Miss Hemstead's?—About three or four hours.

And you had all her jewellery in your possession?—Yes.

Were you not afraid of being in possession of them?—No.

Miss Dayton went to these gay houses to see her old friends and she allowed you to carry all her jewellery?—Yes.

What was she wearing at the time?—A few rings and a couple of pins, which were mine.

And she allowed you to carry her jewellery in your trousers' pockets while she wore a few?—She couldn't wear them all.

When did you leave those gay houses?—I don't know.

And you suggest that you were so drunk that you did not know when you left the house?—Yes.

You said you left Ship Street at seven o'clock?—No.

You were seen, Sir, at the hotel at six o'clock that morning?—No, Sir.

What time did you say you bought that box—the peace-offering?—About seven o'clock.

My watch had stopped.

I put it to you you were in the Hongkong Hotel at six o'clock that morning before you bought the trunk?—I was not.

Do you swear to that?—Solemnly.

You said that you left the house in Ship Street quickly and quietly so as not to be seen. Why did you not want to be seen?—Because I didn't want to be seen coming out of a house like that, when I was staying at one of the leading hotels in town.

You then said you bought her a trunk as a peace-offering?—Yes.

Why should you have purchased such a trunk to offer her as a peace-offering when you say you were not intimate with her?—She said she wanted it to put in curios.

Why did you buy that ugly box when you were not intimate with her? You were afraid of her rebuke?—I was not. I was my own master.

I put it to you that you purchased this trunk first with the idea of putting her body into this box?—No, Sir.

A box like that would float, while the one you had would not?—That I don't know. Perhaps.

And easy to put overboard?—I never tried to put one overboard.

When you found Miss Dayton's body you were surprised?—Yes.

Was she dead?—She appeared so.

Why did you not report the matter if you doubted the woman was not dead?—She was dead.

Was the bed made?—Yes.

And the mattress turned?—I don't know.

Assuming that the mattress was turned it must have been turned by somebody?—On that assumption, yes.

Was the band round her neck?—Yes.

What sort of a band?—The band was on exhibition here.

Did you notice if she was wearing any rings then?—I was not thinking of rings.

You picked the body up with your own hands?—Yes.

And you did not see if she had any rings?—No.

Now, Sir, why did you not report the matter when you found the body?—All was against me.

Now, you slept in Ship Street the night before. Could you not have got the woman with whom you slept to come and speak for you?—No. I did not remember the number of the house.

You took a ricksha to return to the hotel. Couldn't you have got the ricksha coolie?—I couldn't identify him.

You returned to the hotel with Miss Dayton after leaving Miss Hemstead's house?—I can't remember.

One of the thousand thoughts that ran through your mind was whether you returned to the hotel with the woman that night?—Yes.

And why did you not notify the police?—Because I did not want the affair to get home to my people.

You said you had formed a biased opinion against the Hongkong police. Many other people have formed such an opinion?—I had a reason to.

And what was the unpermitted thought in your mind. Who did you think killed her?—I couldn't say.

Did you think she killed herself?—Yes.

And you sat down thinking over it?—I was standing near the bed.

Then you jammed the body into the trunk?—I placed it in.

Did you go to sleep on the couch before you did it?—No, Sir.

I suppose you knew at the time that your conduct, if found out, was against your life?—My conduct? No, Sir.

And the story you told is simply to save your time?—Yes, Sir.

The *Mintangle* was lying off Wanchai?—I don't know the place.

I put it to you that you did not see the *Mintangle* in the bay. She could not be seen?—I did see her.

You didn't sleep in the hotel the following night?—No.

You were afraid that the person who killed the woman might wreak his vengeance on you. Why did you think so?—Because I was in her company.

Instead of returning to the hotel you slept at the Y.M.C.A.?—Yes.

It does not matter where you slept. But have you evidence to show that you were there?—No.

You went away because you were guilty of a foul murder?—No, Sir. No, Sir.

Your behaviour at Chefoo was not that of an innocent man?—I did not want to be connected with the affair.

I put it to you, Sir, that your whole story is a subterfuge?—No, Sir.

You have displayed some ingenuity in the matter?—No, Sir. I have told the true story and I am cross-examined and if there are any lies I would come out.

Your wife was at Chefoo when you were there?—No, Sir. She left the night before I arrived.

She heard you were coming?—I don't know.

Did you communicate with her? No, Sir. Did you pawn a ring at Shanghai?—No, Sir. Did you go to Ullmann & Co.?—No, Sir.

You arrived at Shanghai on 11th August?—I can't remember.

And you pledged a diamond ring with Ullmann & Co., of Nanking Road, at Shanghai, for \$180?—No, Sir.

Do you know Ullmann and Co.?—No, Sir.

Where is Ullmann and Co.?—I don't know.

The Shanghai police say that you pledged a ring with Ullmann and Co., which firm have had to answer a criminal charge, brought by you. Do you deny all that?—Yes.

Did Miss Dayton have any conversation with a man that night?—No.

That concluded the cross-examination.

SIR HENRY'S ADDRESS.

Sir Henry Berkeley, not wishing to re-examine the prisoner, opened his address to the jury. He spoke for exactly fifty-five minutes, during which time he balanced himself in the heights of eloquence. The figures of speech that he used were few, but every word appeared to carry with it the conviction of sincerity, and he held the crowded courtroom from beginning to end in an attention that never failed for an instant. He said, briefly, that the prisoner was charged with the willful murder of Gertrude Dayton. The oath the jury had taken was to bring in a verdict of guilty or not guilty according to the evidence. He felt impelled to address them because, it may be assumed, that men of their age and experience were aware that juries should find their verdict with the evidence placed before them for he ventured to explain that there was hardly a man in this Colony—except one man in the Court—who had not discussed the question at the time when no one dreamed that the man would have been brought back here for trial. Further, there were very few men in Hongkong who had not found him guilty. It was a very unwise act of the prisoner in fleeing, but that circumstance rendered his task Herculean unless the jury would find their verdict on the evidence. No one saw the prisoner commit the act. That he could only be found guilty on circumstantial evidence, the verdict founded on circumstantial evidence must be the logical results of reasoning from the facts placed before them. And it must be a calm and cool judgment. The case for the Crown, Sir Henry explained, was that the prisoner arrived here from Manila with Gertrude Dayton and went to the Hongkong Hotel, and it was for the purpose of getting her money and jewellery that he did her to death and disposed of her body. If he talked to the end of the day the Attorney-General could say no more. All that the Crown could say was that the prisoner disposed of the body to avoid the charge. The prisoner did not feel courageous to stand his trial, and feel. There was a great mystery to be solved, he pursued, and in trying to solve it inflammatory speeches must be barred. He thought that the only thing that condemned the prisoner was his flight, which was a mere incident and may be of no weight. A man might have been innocent, and have fled not to stand a charge. The prisoner fled, but he subsequently volunteered to take his trial in Hongkong if he was duly defended. "I say," went on Sir Henry, "and it cannot be contradicted, that there is no law under which the prisoner could be forcibly removed from Chefoo to Manila. One credit on his part was that he ultimately became willing to take his trial in every prosecution—especially in the case of murder—the duty of the prosecution was to prove two things: firstly, the identification of the murderer; and, secondly, the identification of the corpse. It was their bounden duty to prove these essentials, and it became the duty of the prisoner's Counsel to see the strictest proof given of those facts. It was monstrous to suggest that the prisoner was prejudiced in any defence put forward. If it had pleased him not to make any statement the identification of Gertrude Dayton could not have been established. She could not be identified by her clothing; she could not be identified by her fingers and teeth. The Attorney-General strangely overlooked his cross-examination of the doctor, during the earlier part of the case, relative to the presumption of suicides and suicidal strangulation. He put it to the jury that there was no evidence before them in which they would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty of the murder of Gertrude Dayton. There was no other evidence before them to justify them coming to any other conclusion than that the woman committed suicide. He would show that that was the only logical conclusion that could be arrived at. The woman was found dead in a box with a waist band round her neck. In all criminal cases, while it is not essential for the prosecution to prove motive it was well to do so. But in all criminal cases—especially one of murder—where the prisoner could show lack of motive it was an important fact to the jury.

In this case no evidence had been so far adduced to show a motive. The motive of the Crown was that the woman had been murdered for her money and jewels. Sir Henry maintained that the Crown was arguing in a circle. The Crown said the prisoner murdered the woman for her money and jewels—the evidence for the Crown, and which they must go by, was that he had possession of the woman's jewelry and money for safe keeping. They could not get away from that fact. He had the money with her consent, and if the jury refused to accept that then the evidence was not true. That fact corroborated the prisoner's statement when he said that Gertrude Dayton's money and jewellery were entrusted to him. When a man spoke the truth in part he had a right to ask them to believe the other part. Further, the prisoner gave reasons why the deceased woman entrusted him with her jewellery. She had fled from Manila with a large sum of money which she had misappropriated. That was the reason, and that was supported by a Crown witness, Josie Marshall, who was also in some way implicated in the affair, although she said she had not. Then where was the motive? The motive suggested had no foundation in reason. In an English Court of Justice there was only one verdict that could be brought in in such a case—guilty or not guilty. In the Scotch Court there was the verdict of "Not proven." In an English Court the verdict of "Not proven" is not guilty. In this case the charge had not been proved and they must bring in a verdict of "Not proven." They would violate their oath if they found him guilty.

Sir Henry then proceeded to review the evidence; and proceeded to state that when Gertrude Dayton left Manila she was in a great state of mental excitement, and in a state of brain excitement from drink when in Hongkong. The Crown admitted she was "tipsy," and they can't deny it. A woman, who drank "twelve bottles of that kind of champagne" that one gets at those places, would be in a state of mental excitement. The Attorney-General, Sir Henry observed, thought it remarkable when the prisoner stated that Gertrude Dayton appeared excited when she saw the two Chinamen—one at Manila and the other in Hongkong. A criminal was always in dread of being seen. The same remark applied to the Jewish-looking individual who stopped her outside the Hongkong Hotel on the night she was going to meet the Mr. and Mrs. Feist "to go up the street." On arrival here her fear was increased as she expected every moment to be arrested, and with heavy drinking it calculated to bring that woman to a high state of tension. She was then in such a condition as to have committed suicide. There were no marks on her body to show violence or any signs of being throttled. The doctor said that that could have been accounted for by decomposition; but Sir Henry upheld that that was only an opinion. Sir Henry concluded that no man should be convicted on circumstantial evidence of this nature, and asked for the jury's verdict.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Addressed the jury for seventeen minutes. He dwelt mostly on the point that the prisoner could produce no witnesses to substantiate the statements he made as regards sleeping in a house in Ship Street on the night of the murder. He emphasised the fact that plunder was the motive for the foul deed; that the motive of suicide was unreasonable, and that should the jury have any doubt on that issue the benefit of the doubt was for the prisoner.

His Lordship then charged the jury. He reviewed the evidence most clearly for fifteen minutes, and asked them to consider their verdict.

THE JURY OUT.

It was precisely at one o'clock when the jury went out to consider their verdict and a number of spectators left the Court. These consisted mostly of older men who, apparently, could stand no more. The news that the jury was out travelled fast and a large crowd gathered at the various entrance of the building, scores of people on their way home for tiffin stopping to hear the decision in Queen's Road as further admittance to the court-room was stopped.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

In a few moments it became apparent that the jurors were coming in. The whispered conversations which were being conducted by the crowd ceased. All eyes rested on the prisoner. A little group of Court officials gathered at the entrance to the Court. At four minutes after one o'clock the jury filed in, headed by Foreman Ram. Every eye in the room was fixed upon them as they entered the box. By this time the lawyers had returned to their respective places at the Counsel's table.

Adsett, all this time, was looking restless. Anxiety was clearly cut on his features, which were white, the result of much strain.

Then Acting Justice Wise entered from his chambers while everyone in Court arose.

When the jury had settled down, the Registrar stood up.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he opened, "have you agreed on your verdict?"

"We have," answered the Foreman.

"Are you unanimous?"

"We are."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

Adsett's head dropped.

His Lordship—Have you anything further to say?

Adsett raised his head steadily and looked in the direction of the Court. "No," he replied. Then he bowed his head once more.

THE SENTENCE.

His Lordship adjusted the black cap and passed sentence of death.

And the doomed man, looking the picture of misery, his cheek drawn, and shaking in every limb, was removed to the Victoria Gaol and placed in the condemned cell to await the carrying out of the sentence.

INTERNATIONAL MONKEY SYSTEM.

A COMMON UNIT OF EXCHANGE.

M. Rene de Saussure, the eminent Genevese scientist, has recently contributed an article to the "Journal de Geneve" and to the "International Science Review" upon this subject. Speaking of the burden imposed upon all international financial relations by the diversity of money values, he strongly advocates an international system (to be used, of course, only as "monnaie de compte") as a medium of exchange without in the least interfering with the coinage of the various nations.

The point of union would be a gold piece of eight grammes—almost exactly equivalent to one pound, twenty marks, five dollars, and twenty-five francs—being, in fact, but one-third of a penny different from the value of a pound sterling. But for the subdivisions the point of union must be decimally divided, and M. de Saussure would give the name of *apepo* to a ten thousandth part of the gold coin; then a *apesceto* (one hundred *apepo*) would equal twenty centimes French and a little over 24d. English; a *apemil* (one thousand *apepo*) would equal two shillings, two marks, half a dollar; one yer, half a peso, etc.

1 frank 395 *apepo*
1 shilling 499
1 dollar 2,051
1 mark 480
1 kroner (Austrian) 416
1 rouble 1,056
1 kroner (Scandinavian) 550
1 florin 826
1 milreis 2,177
1 rupee 970
1 yen 1,011
1 peso 2,019

Only those who have to do with international money values can have the slightest idea of the relief such a system would be to the business man and the financier.

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4 months' sight L/C 2/1 1/2
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30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/1 1/2
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Bar Silver 38 7/16
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To-day's Advertisement.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. 112

Intimations.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarter Office, until 12 o'clock Noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th of November, 1907, for the Supply of

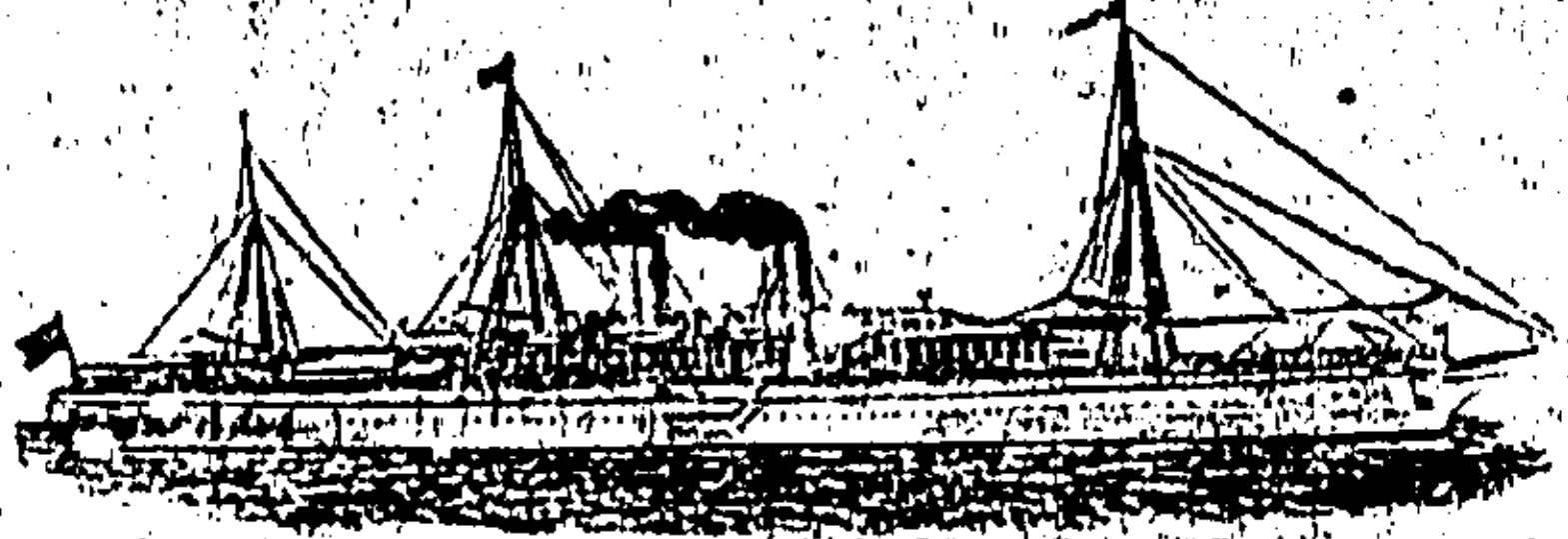
GENERAL SUPPLIES, "A" (except Milk) including Indian Food-stuff, for the period from 18th November, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.

Forms of Tender and any particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarter Office by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope, marked "TENDER" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

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11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	5,000	THURSDAY, Oct. 24th	Nov. 11th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th	Nov. 30th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Nov. 11th	Dec. 9th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 3rd

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Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.
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For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China
Corner Paddis Street and Praya.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	THURSDAY, 24th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 25th Oct., 4 P.M.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"ONGSANG"	SATURDAY, 26th Oct., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	SATURDAY, 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single	Return
	\$5	\$10
Penang	105	130
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* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	25th "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LOOPO"	26th "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	28th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"TAIYUAN"	29th "
MANILA	"TIAN"	29th "
HONGHAI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	29th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGANG"	30th "
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"YANGTSE"	31st "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YOOH-W"	31st "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUEIANG"	1st Nov., 4 P.M.
KOBE	"TSI-AN"	25th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Austral ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1907.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	3540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th Oct., 1907
ZAFIRO	3540	Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 2nd Nov., 1907

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "OCEAN MONARCH" On the 2nd November, 1907.
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



150 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN—SILESIA—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

SILESIA	2nd Nov.
SCANDIA	2nd Dec.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

Homeward.

HOHENSTAUFEN	30th Oct.
SILESIA	11th Dec.
SCANDIA	8th Jan., 1908.

[3]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"
Captain Helms, will be despatched at above, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. [88]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
via
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Kumeric	6,232	Cowley	26th Oct.
Shawmut	9,000	E. V. Roberts	6th Nov.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw S.S. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [12]

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"GULF OF VENICE"
will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK (via SHANGHAI), on or about 26th October.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. [11]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers	Tons	To sail
KATHERINE PARK	4,000	About End of Nov.
KASATO MARU	6,100	Sometime in March, 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.
For further information, as to Freight and Passage, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
Yokohama Building,
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. [15]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
Captain J. G. O'Brien, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. [99]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"TONKIN,"
Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 28th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. [10]

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

November 4th to November 6th.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"
Capt. von Binzer, is expected to leave for SHANGHAI on or about TUESDAY, the 29th instant.

For Passage, etc., apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK.

via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "
This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [16]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.
Meals\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. [67]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.
12, DAQUILLAR STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [600]

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [59]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-OHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND-FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

BERRY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [54]

KUHN & KOMOR'S

ART CURIOS STORE

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst., at No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under Connaught Hotel),

A CLEARANCE SALE AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES

will be held to the END OF THIS MONTH. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [886]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [48]

PABST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [54]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines in restoring strength and vigor to a medicine of the kind, and is a remedy hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 is especially short time, often a few days only, removes all disorders, efficiently suppurating ulcers, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the liver, bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found a most efficacious remedy, affording prompt relief where other remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gout, rheumatoid, and all diseases for which it has been too much used, to employ mercury, arsenic, &c., for the destruction of the system, and the ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the kidneys, and the result is a healthy and vigorous condition of the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous debility, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses a surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from depressing influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal chemists, druggists, and all respectable houses of medicine. It is sold by the principal chemists, druggists, and all respectable houses of medicine. It is sold by the principal chemists, druggists, and all respectable houses of medicine.

THERAPION is sold by the principal chemists, druggists, and all respectable houses of medicine. It is sold by the principal chemists, druggists, and all

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOKIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	{£1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = \$18.04	4 1/2 %	{ \$665 sales \$665.88 new issue London £76.1/- }
National Bank of China, Limited	40,000	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Capion Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	£50	{ \$1,075,000 \$300,000 }	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£3	{ £110,000 \$110,000 }	Tls. 185,570	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per cent }	6 %	Tls. 75 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$450,000 }	\$1,460,400	{ Final of \$12 making \$47 for 1905 and Interim of \$30 for 1906 }	5 1/2 %	\$765 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$3,000,000 \$87,628 }	\$461,467	{ 1st year ending 31.12.05 }	7 1/2 %	\$165 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$3,000,000 \$7,616 }	\$362,980	{ \$1 and bonus \$2 for 1905 }	9 1/2 %	\$86 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$1,256,483 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$300 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,637 }	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$25 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$371
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$3,000,000 \$86,980 }	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$271 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	10,000	£5	£5	{ £60,000 \$370,000 }	\$3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = \$1.74 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$41 sellers \$39 sellers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 \$1,087,440 }	Tls. 13,337	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1907	12 %	{ Tls. 45 sales Tls. 48 buyers }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	4 1/2 %	43/- sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$32,957 }	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907 }	4 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 58,000 \$1,160,000 }	18,750	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$450,000 }	\$9,218	{ 8 for year ending 31.12.06 }	7 1/2 %	\$105
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 8,935	{ 13 for 1907 }	...	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$1,000,000 }	...	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 87 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 \$26,011 }	\$12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 15.30 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 \$4,873 }	\$11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$9
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$4,124 }	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$3,047 }	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	\$67
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$500,000 }	\$491,580	\$2 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 %	\$301
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 10,450	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 %	Tls. 73 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 %	Tls. 200 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 150,000 \$3,000,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 1st 12 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103 sellers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$2,500,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,008	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	9 1/2 %	\$23 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,518,450 \$1,000,000 }	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$360,075 }	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$2,500,000 }	\$5,618	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$56
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$208,386 }	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$107 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$50,000 }	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ Tls. 869,493 \$1,738,966 }	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	7,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$375,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 \$3,000,000 }	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$70	\$70	{ \$1,050,000 \$600,000 }	\$74,769	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$101
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 \$3,000,000 }	Tls. 36,221	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 54
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 \$1,600,000 }	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	11 1/2 %	Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 \$30,000 }	\$638	1 1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$61
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000 \$12,000 }	\$613	\$3 for 1905	...	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$120,000 \$12,000 }	Nil	\$1 for 1904	...	\$10 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 \$10,000 }	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 50 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	...	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	6 sales
Do. special shares	10,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$10,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$25,000	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$9 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$855	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 %	\$161 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,875,000 \$5,000 }	\$2,374	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$1.4 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$10,804	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	12 1/2 %	\$201 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$15,002	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$141 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,953	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th 07	9 1/2 %	\$240 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$75,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$4,361	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$251 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$4,212	{ Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907 }	9 1/2 %	Tls. 315 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 \$1,095,000 }	Tls. 19,374	\$1 per sh. or period in 1910 Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,655	None	...	\$5 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$1,000,000 }	...	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$675,000 \$1,000,000 }	...	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 7,990	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 66 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 \$1,346,460 }	Tls. 9,751	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 450,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 3,354	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	...	Tls. 370 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 50,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 7,843	Interim of 1 1/3 for account 1907	...	Tls. 280 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	{ £163,500 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 85,592	None	...	\$22
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	\$25	\$25	{ \$180,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$41,934	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$58
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$478	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 201	First year	...	\$12
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$349	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 19.80 on 100 Founders shares for v. ending 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,360	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	70,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$700,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$5,482	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$58
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$1,000,000 }

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
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STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, ROYET, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "YARBA"

Captain Sallier, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 29th October, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transshipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows—

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 12th Nov.
S.S. TONKIN 16th Nov.
S.S. POLYNESIAN 16th Dec.
S.S. TOURANE 24th Dec.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. (10)

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"HEADLEY,"

will be despatched for the above Port, on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. (11)

Intimations.

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